

WATER CURE SMITH AGAIN UNDER FIRE

Civil Governor Grant of Leyte Severely Arraigns American General.

THE MILITARY RULE IS DISASTROUS

Interferes With Peace of Islands and Occasions Distrust Among Natives.

Washington, May 17.—A severe arraignment of Gen. Jacob H. Smith is contained in a report by Capt. J. H. Grant, civil governor of the province of Leyte, P. I., concerning differences between himself and the general, which was sent by Secretary Root to the senate committee on Philippines yesterday.

"Since Gen. Smith has been in command here," writes Capt. Grant, "there has not been a single surren-

der of arms or men, nor has there been a single capture to my knowledge. The only thing he has accomplished, to my knowledge, was the arrest of a few men on Biliran and along the straits, on the confession of one of Lukban's officers, the truth of whose statements is yet to be established."

Capt. Grant asserts that certain troops were removed from towns in Leyte for the purpose of bringing about military control. He complains of the arrest of several native presidents of villages by the military authorities, and continues:

"Unfortunately for the peace and tranquility of the people of this province, the military authorities here have sustained a severe fright since the Balinggita affair and have done many things that are calculated to hinder the progress of civil government."

The most important of these incidents are described by Gov. Grant as follows: "Immediately after the receipt of the news of the massacre at Balinggita the military authorities began patrolling the town from about 8 o'clock p. m. until the next morning, challenging and arresting everyone who could not satisfy the patrol that they were good men. On the night of Sept. 30 a sentry shot and instantly killed a man who did not hear, or at least did not heed his challenge. Of course, the people do not understand why these things should take place under civil government."

"Following this on the afternoon of the 9th inst. orders were sent out from district headquarters direct to the president, so he says, to arrest and take to the tribunal every man in Tacloban who came from Sumar. The result was that 150 men were arrested without warrant or other process and subjected to a kind of an investigation, which, being incomplete at a late hour at night, quite a number of them were confined until next morning, when the investigation proceeded and all were given their liberty except six."

Fire Into Laboring Men.

"I am informed that a detachment from Tapanan recently fired into a party of laborers from Dagupan, killing one and wounding two, according to military reports, but I think there were more men wounded. This happened in the daytime, and the soldiers were commanded by an officer. From all the information obtainable it was purely a case of nervousness on the part of the officer in charge."

THE FINAL TRIBUTE

Paid to Gen. Rosecrans in Arlington Cemetery.

Washington, May 17.—The remains of Maj. Gen. William Starke Rosecrans were today reinterred in Ar-

TO MAKE A RECORD

If the Anthracite Miners' Strike Develops As Is Now Proposed.

TO INVOLVE HALF A MILLION MEN

Besides Probably Tying up the Whole Country for the Want of Coal.

Hazleton, May 17.—The general convention of United Mine Workers of America, anthracite coal territory of Pennsylvania, began this morning. There is a strong sentiment among delegates against a permanent suspension of work at this time and it promises to make a decided stand against the strike order. President Mitchell was elected chairman and admitted the delegates to stand together, whatever the decision may be. A recess was taken until this afternoon.

Washington, May 17.—The National Civic Federation has under serious consideration the means whereby it may be helpful in bringing about a termination of the anthracite coal strike.

Ralph M. Easley, secretary of the federation, came over from New York yesterday afternoon and had a conference with Senator Hanna and Samuel C. Crompton. The strike situation was discussed in all its phases in an endeavor to find a way by which an adjustment of this very serious labor dispute may be reached. No conclusion was reached, but the conference agreed to think the matter over carefully. Easley returned to New York.

Hazleton, Pa., May 17.—The anthracite mine workers in convention yesterday, in order to win their strike, unanimously decided upon a plan that if carried into successful operation would practically tie up the industries of the country, paralyze business and inconvenience the people throughout the United States. It is their desire that a special national convention of the United Mine Workers be called as soon as practicable for the purpose of endeavoring to have all the bituminous mine workers, both organized and unorganized, involved in the anthracite miners' struggle. This announcement was officially made at noon yesterday by President John Mitchell in a statement giving the result of the deliberations of the delegates in convention.

Result of Such a Tie-Up.

If a special national convention is called and the miners succeed in their object it would directly affect 440,000 men who are employed in and about the coal mines of the country. Coal would soon become scarce, and this would ultimately result in the tying up of railroads and all sorts of industries that use large quantities of fuel. It is doubted by some interested persons here who are closely watching developments that such a stupendous movement could be brought about, for the reason that the business interests of the country would not so readily permit such a plan to be put into effect.

Strikers Are Enthusiastic.

The striking miners are enthusiastic over the convention's action and most of them can see only success in the proposition. An absolutely trustworthy source is authority for the statement that the special convention will be called, probably at Indianapolis, in the course of several weeks. According to the rules of the United Mine Workers a petition signed by five Mine Workers' districts is necessary to call a special convention. The three anthracite districts are unanimous for such a meeting, and it is likely that the West Virginia district and the Michigan district will concur in the issuance of the call. The two latter districts now have small but stubborn strikes in progress, and they will doubtless consent to the call so that they, too, may receive the benefit of whatever may be accomplished.

MORE STRIKES COMING, ANYHOW

Forty-Five Thousand Other Men To Be Idle in a Few Weeks.

National Secretary-Treasurer Wilson, of Indianapolis, said that within the next two or three weeks, regardless of the special convention, 30,000 men in Virginia and West Virginia and from 15,000 to 20,000 in the soft coal region of central Pennsylvania, will be on strike. They will be called out, he said, for the purpose of forcing the mine owners to give them higher wages, and incidentally, help the anthracite workers. These men, he went on to say, are partly organized, local unions having been established in all localities in those regions, and he felt confident that the non-union men would respond to the strike call as readily as did the anthracite miners in the fall of 1900.

A point has been raised that the United Mine Workers cannot call out the men employed by companies with whom they have yearly contracts or wage agreements, but Secretary Wilson said that such is not the case. He said that the mine workers' organization respects all such agreements or contracts, but added, "If a company working under an agreement or contract should send coal into territories where a strike is on by the mine workers' union, Wilson said, the men employed by that company would be ordered out on strike, as the or-

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ALFONSO NOW KING

Spain's Youthful Monarch Takes Oath of Office.

HE BECOMES OF AGE

Mediaeval Magnificence Attends the Event in Old Madrid.

Madrid, May 17.—King Alfonso attained his majority today and became king in fact as well as in name, having reached the age of 16, prescribed by the constitution. Beautiful weather favored this central day of the fetes.

The royal procession formed on the Plaza de Armes in front of the palace shortly before 2 p. m., and proceeded to the chamber of deputies, where in the presence of senators and deputies the king took the oath to uphold the constitution.

The procession was a spectacle of mediaeval magnificence.

Madrid, May 17.—Glorious weather prevailed here yesterday. The sun's rays poured down on the decorated streets, giving the city the gayest aspect possible. The decorations are now practically complete, and in addition to the route which the coronation procession will follow today many other streets have been profusely adorned with flags and bunting. The

facades of many houses of red and yellow cloth, and their occupants have hung multi-colored carpets, silken tapestries—many of them beautifully embroidered with flowers and other such devices—from the windows and balconies.

Stars and Stripes Not Prominent.

Festoons of evergreens, in which variegated fairy lamps form rosebuds, are stretched across the streets from building to building, and banners flutter from countless Venetian masts. The numerous grand stands from which the people will witness the procession are brightly draped and bejeweled. The national colors everywhere predominate. There are a few British union jack flying, but hardly any stars and stripes are visible. The general illumination, which took place last night for the first time, was very effective and artistic.

Streets Full of Country Folk.

A pilgrimage from San Isidro has brought the country folk to town, and picturesque groups of peasants are parading the streets, the men in quaint costumes—embroidered waistcoats and knee breeches, adorned with big silver buttons, with gaudy handkerchiefs around their heads and hempen sandals on their feet. Others wear close fitting jackets with silver buttons, carry tartan shawls on their shoulders, and have staves in their hands. The women are dressed in the brightest colors—yellow and red—with embroidered shawls on their heads or roses intertwined in their hair. The women of the better class wear the graceful black mantilla and are soberly attired.

Dr. Curry at a Banquet.

There was a brilliant banquet at the palace last night. Dr. Curry, the United States special envoy, and the other envoys were present. The surrounding streets were flagged, draped, dazzlingly illuminated and crowded with sight-seers. The British and United States legations were artistically illuminated.

ORDERS FOR THE YOUNG KING

Duke of Connaught the Bearer of the Signals of the Garter.

King Alfonso was invested with a number of foreign decorations yesterday morning. The ceremony, which was of an imposing nature, took place in the throne room of the palace. The king was surrounded by a brilliant assemblage of high officers of state. Among the orders bestowed upon him was that of the Garter, which he received from the Duke of Connaught, as the representative of King Edward; the Cordón Blen of the Order of the Seraphim, from Prince Eugene of Sweden, representing King Oscar, and the Royal Order of Siam, from the crown prince of Siam, the special envoy of the king of Siam.

At an early hour the British ambassador and the members of his embassy arrived in the throne room of the royal

palace, a magnificent auditorium of antique Castilian style. Full in the center of the room stood the throne of Spain, a huge piece of carved oak, guarded by bronze lions. The Englishmen grouped themselves before the throne, and a moment later King Alfonso entered, accompanied by the nobles of his nation. The young sovereign stepped to the throne, and with due formality a herald announced that an embassy had come from England to offer the Order of the Garter.

The Englishmen stepped forward, and the Duke of Connaught, bowing low, presented his credentials and read a letter from King Edward. King Alfonso responded in fitting words, and a grandee of Spain brought a foot stool upon the stage and the Duke of Connaught, bending low before the monarch, fastened the garter upon the boy's leg, adding the "riband" and "George," other tokens of the order. King Alfonso meanwhile read the Adjuration of the Garter, and when the duke pronounced him a knight of the order, bowed majestically. The duke and his retinue left the room and went to pay his respects to the higher Spaniards.

A special bull fight, in which eight bulls appeared, was held in the afternoon at the Puerta del Sol. No fewer than fifteen bull fights are to take place in connection with the festivities, and over 100 bulls are to be killed. Free dinners were given to 3,000 poor persons. This charity will be repeated daily until May 24. Fifty thousand pesetas have been distributed to the poor, and small sums will be deposited in savings banks in the names of all children born Saturday, May 17, the day the king takes the oath.

Senate and House in Brief.

Washington, May 17.—An effort was made by Lodge in the senate yesterday to induce the minority to fix a time when a vote might be taken on the Philippine government bill, but it failed. The day was devoted to the Philippines bill. Bills were passed appropriating \$10,000 for the establishment of a biological station on the great lakes; the bill regulating interstate commerce in falsely branded goods and ninety-five private pension bills. An executive session was held, and an adjournment taken to Monday.

The house had another lively day of debate, Philippines atrocities and the Schley case coming in for considerable attention, the naval appropriation being supposed to be under consideration. A bill was passed refunding the tax on legacies paid under the war revenue act by religious, charitable, art and educational institutions.

IS IN JAIL AGAIN

Carrie Nation Fined and Sent up for Thirty Days at Topeka.

Topeka, Kan., May 17.—Mrs. Carrie Nation was yesterday fined \$100 and sentenced to thirty days in the county jail for her part in the joint raids that took place in this city over a year ago under her direction. Mrs. Nation made no defense whatever, and was taken to her old suite of rooms in the jail.

She expressed no regret in coming back and expressed confidence that it was "God's will."

CONFIRMS STORY

Carnegie Admits Having Offered \$20,000,000 for Independence of Philippines.

London, May 17.—When asked whether there was any truth in the published statement that he had offered to pay \$20,000,000 for the Philippine islands, provided he was authorized to annex to the Philippines that their independence would be acknowledged ultimately by the United States, Andrew Carnegie laconically replied: "Yes, and I meant it."

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Atlanta, May 17.—Four white men and three negroes are dead and five white men wounded and an entire block of buildings burned as the result of a conflict this morning between police and blacks.

Will Richardson, half Indian, half negro, and owner of a store in the suburb of Pittsburg, brought on the trouble by resisting arrest. The scene of the trouble, the negro settlement just outside the city limits, is thickly settled with negro houses and out-buildings and barns and shrubbery, which afforded opportunity for Richardson and other negroes to elude for a time the police.

The latter believe they now have under arrest all the negroes engaged in the affair.

The Dead.

The dead: Ed Battle, bailiff, Fulton county.

H. G. Osbourne.

Thomas Pahcem Grant.

Edward Crabtree (policeman).

Will Richardson, negro.

Milton Risby, negro.

Unknown negro.

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DEADLY MOUNT PELEE IS STILL ROARING

Volcano That Destroyed St. Pierre Continues To Be Active.

THE POPULACE IS PANIC STRICKEN

St. Vincent Almost Destitute and the Damage There is Enormous.

Fort de France, Martinique, May 17.—Great flashes of very bright light were emitted from Mont Pelee between 10 and 11 o'clock Thursday night. They were visible from here, glowing red clouds, interspersed with flashes of light, were issuing from the volcano yesterday morning. Showers of cinders, lasting for twenty minutes, accompanied the activity. The people in the districts of Lorrain, Marigot, Sainte Marie and La Trinite are panic stricken.

Washington, May 17.—Late yesterday afternoon the navy department received an unsigned cablegram, dated at St. Lucia yesterday, and apparently from Lieutenant McCornick, of the Potomac. It read as follows: "Island St. Vincent devastated north of line Georgetown east, Chateau Belair west. Sufferers country people. Dead, 1,700; destitute, 5,000. Immediate relief supplied by local government. Destruction will continue several months."

Cables at the navy department show that the Cincinnati has been busy helping the sufferers and that the collier Sterling, loaded with stores, has reached Fort de France.

Some Details from St. Vincent.

Kingstown, St. Vincent, May 17.—A correspondent of the Associated Press has returned here from a visit on horseback to the devastated district of the island, during which he traveled fifty miles and penetrated to within five miles of the Soufriere crater. The ash-covered area of St. Vincent exceeds that of Martinique, which the correspondent has also explored. The most conservative estimate of the death rate here now places the number at 1,700. About 1,300 bodies have already been interred. The entire northern part of the island is covered with ashes to an average depth of eighteen inches.

Island Is a Desert Waste.

The crops are ruined, nothing green can be seen, the streets of Georgetown are cumbered with heaps of ashes resembling snow drifts, and ashes rest so heavily on the roofs that in several cases they have caused them to fall in. There will soon be 5,000 destitute persons in need of assistance from the government, which is already doing everything possible to relieve the sufferers. There are 100 injured people in the hospital at Georgetown, gangs of men are searching for the dead or rapidly burying them in trenches, and all that can be done under the circumstances is being accomplished.

Greater Destitution Than in Martinique.

While the outbreak of the volcano on the island of Martinique killed many people, before there were any burials, as the negroes refused to dig the necessary trenches, though they were offered three times the usual wages by the local authorities.

HE SAW THE MOUNTAIN EXPLODE

First Description of the Phenomenon That Attended St. Pierre.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, May 17.—Mr. Albert, owner of an estate that lay a mile northeast of the crater of Mont Pelee, Martinique, has arrived here with his family and gives a description of the terrible natural conclusion that wiped out the city of St. Pierre and its 25,000 people. He said:

"It was a little before 8 o'clock on the morning of May 8 that the end came. I was in one of the fields of my estate when the ground trembled under my feet, not as it does when the earth quakes, but as though a terrible struggle was going on within the mountain. As I stood still Mont Pelee seemed to shudder and a moaning sound issued from its crater. Then there was a rending, crashing, grinding noise. It was deafening and the flash of light that accompanied it was blinding."

"It was like a terrible hurricane, and where a fraction of a second before there had been a perfect calm I felt myself drawn into a vortex. The mysterious force leveled a row of trees near by, leaving bare a space of ground fifty yards wide and more than 10